

But we might view other scenes than these, we have mentioned, at this midnight and solemn hour. Perhaps we should see the fond mother watching over the sick couch of her infant child, with an eye that grows not dim nor weary. When we reflect that such is the case, we are made to feel how much

like the love of our Father in heaven, is the undying affection of a mother!

"Who should it be? Where shouldst thou look for kindness?"

When we are sick where can we turn for succour, When we are wretched where can we complain, And when the world looks cold and surly on us, Where can we go to meet a warmer eye, With such sure confidence as to a mother's?

THE INTELLIGENCER.

"And truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDNER, DECEMBER 30, 1836.

To Dr. P. Price, junior editor of the Universalist Union, New York.

The letter addressed to me through your valuable paper of the 17th inst and which will be found in the *Intelligencer* of to-day was received by me with much pleasure, although the subject of it, is not calculated to produce those emotions; the information you have thus given me will serve to correct any erroneous opinions I may have imbibed by reading only one side of certain expositions, and for your promptness in responding to my call for more light on this unpleasant subject, you will please accept of my sincere thanks. In regard to the subject at issue between the Connecticut Convention and Robert Smith, I was entirely ignorant till I received the paper containing your letter. I knew there were charges preferred against him a year or two since, and that he was suspended from the fellowship of the Convention; what those charges were or by whom preferred, I knew not; indeed I had no means of knowing; even the paper containing the proceedings of the Connecticut Convention at its late session never reached me, and all I could learn relative to the affair was, that said Convention had withdrawn its fellowship from said Smith. Accordingly I gave my readers notice of it, accompanied with a few remarks expressive of the deep regret which I felt, (not at the decision of the Convention) but that Mr. Smith should in an evil hour so far listen to the siren voice of the tempter as to be led from the path of virtue and honor and thereby lose his standing as a preacher of the everlasting gospel; and that article was not written as a mere matter of form, I felt what I wrote, we had associated together in the early part of my ministry—together had we stood forth in the same desk as the advocates of that doctrine which breathes peace on earth and good will to men. In consideration of our early friendship, I very cheerfully admitted his defence into my paper; but by this act I did by no means condemn the course pursued by the brethren of the Connecticut Convention, or espouse Mr. Smith's cause, or uphold him in casting unwarrantable reflections upon any man or body of men within our borders. You could not suppose for a moment (Br. Price) that I placed implicit confidence in the assertion that the "Union" had waged an unrighteous warfare against the said Smith, for you must have been aware that I have been perfectly familiar with the course you have pursued in the management of your paper, from its commencement to the present time, and in no case to my knowledge have you swerved from a high-minded-honorable and impartial one. As to the doings of the Connecticut Convention on this subject I had no means of judging of the correctness or incorrectness of them, I therefore in the same paper in which Mr. Smith's defence was inserted called for more light on the subject that I might be enabled to judge righteously. I am not one of that number who hold to the doctrine that our brethren when in Convention can do no wrong, consequently the simple fact, that the Connecticut Convention had withdrawn its fellowship from Robert Smith did not satisfy me of his guilt or serve as incontestable proof of the correctness of its decisions; neither am I one of that class who are constantly declaiming against ecclesiastical government, for I believe it to be absolutely necessary for our welfare, and no one who has the good of the denomination at heart, will complain of the present regulations of our ecclesiastical bodies. I have ever been a strict disciplinarian, and I have never yet discovered any thing in the conduct of my brethren which would lead me to suppose that we are governed too much. With these few broken remarks I leave the subject; at my leisure I shall look at both sides of the question; but I shall not expose the cause of either.

Yours in the bonds of the Gospel.
N. C. FLETCHER.

New Book of Palmyra.

Br. Whittemore has disposed of nearly two editions of this work. It is highly spoken of by kindred prints, we have not yet seen it, therefore we cannot speak of its merits. We know not whether there are any in this section for sale, perhaps they may be found at the "Banner Office" as each of its numerous editors have received a copy gratis.

Universalist Register.

Why do we not receive a copy of this work, have we not given sufficient notice of its forth coming to entitle us to it? Speak Brs. Sanderson & Whiston and answer our question.

Partiality.

When we accuse Unitarians of ascribing partiality to God they deny it with much spirit, and seem surprised that we should attempt to fix such a stigma upon them; but if it is not done when they attempt to prove the doctrine of interminable anguish, then we must confess we know not the meaning of the term. In laying down the gospel plan of salvation, after having represented the human family as they stand in relation to God, all equally dependent, equally undeserving, and in equal need of his favors, they contend that he makes provision for the future welfare of a part, and leaves the remainder to perish. Is not this partiality? Suppose an earthly parent to have five children and property sufficient to make each of them independently rich; suppose likewise that their constitutions are so exceedingly delicate that it would be impossible for them to obtain a living by their own labor, no one is more deserving than another, and yet the father in his last "will and testament" gives all his property to two of them and leaves the remaining three to perish with hunger; who would not say that the father exercised partiality? Every candid, unprejudiced person. And if God acts upon the same principle, is he not partial likewise? Some believers in endless misery have discovered that this plan represents God as a partial being, and yet having full faith in the interminable damnation of a part of mankind, they have drawn another plan which they suppose undoubtedly is strictly impartial. They say he has made this world to be a state of probation, and has offered eternal life to as many as will embrace the Saviour and follow his examples and precepts; consequently, he shows no partiality; all have an equal chance; if they will repent any time before death and continue faithful they shall receive a crown of life, if not endless burnings await them; every thing depends upon frail human nature. On a superficial view this scheme we acknowledge appears much more liberal than the former and seems to represent the Almighty in a more just and amiable light. But let us not be allured by plausible words and a decorated front. This plan on a strict examination appears to be nearly as unequal as the other. For instance, go visit the grave yard, cast your eyes on the green sodded mounds, and read on the lettered monuments the names of the departed of every age, from the prattling infant to the man of grey hairs. Beneath one mound lie the remains of one, who, ere he died had committed some little transgression but scarcely knew the right from the wrong way; to the right, lie another, whose ashes are mingling with his mother earth, was a little farther advanced, when trifles a little larger, but quite as empty engrossed his attention, and he was cut off without leaving any evidence of a change of heart or that he possessed any faith in Christ; consequently according to this system both of these young creatures are now suffering from the excruciating torments of hell, while on the left lie the remains of an old grey headed sinner, whose life was prolonged with offers of pardon, yet he rejected all, ran his course of infamy till his years numbered threescore and ten, and when brought to the verge of the grave, repented, sought forgiveness, died and went to heaven. Is there any equality in such a system? We trow not. Suppose there are two children who were born in the same year; the parents of one are ignorant and irreligious, who never mention to him the name of God unless it be in oaths and curses. In a few weeks or months after having learned the difference between good and evil he is taken from this world without repentance and is consigned over to unending woe. The other child is born of well informed, pious and exemplary parents, and receives the best instructions, yet he abuses all his privileges and is uncommonly vicious. He has year after year and privilege after privilege added, but he mispends his time and abuses all his privileges. Yet more years and privileges are added till he arrives at fourscore years; he then thinks seriously on his ways makes for himself the necessary preparations, dies and is received into the mansions of rest. Compare now the privileges of the former child with those of the latter and see the mighty difference. The latter sinned away a thousand times the privileges that ever the former possessed, and yet he is saved and the other damned!! Is it possible that any rational being can be so blinded as to contend that this scheme of divinity is equal and impartial? Nothing could be more unequal and partial, especially when we consider that eternity, the eternal all of man is suspended on their doing a certain work in this momentary state of existence. And what a vast difference there is in the time given in which to perform the work. The lives of many are not spared more than one hour after they have committed their first transgression, while others are spared seventy or eighty years. Surely the wisdom which contrived such a system is of this world, it is full of partiality, and deserves not the notice of merciful—reasonable beings.

"Wesleyan Journal."

In the "Journal" of last week another communication appeared over the signature of Shepard Laughton on the subject of the religious opinions of his late brother, and a weak attempt to relieve himself of the stigma which has been cast upon him in consequence of the vile course he has pursued in the whole affair. But we do not intend to reply to the article bearing his signature, for in the first place he is beneath our notice, and we should not have wasted a particle of ink on his account, had he not introduced into his communication the name of the Methodist clergyman in this town as a witness in his behalf, and in the second place he is used by another as a mere "cat's paw," he never wrote the articles to which his name is prefixed; a very modest gentleman who perhaps would blush to see his name in a public newspaper, sits behind the curtain, and pens down these very able articles which are calculated to immortalize the name of Shepard Laughton "the poor mechanic." If that gentleman will lay aside his automaton but for one week and write an article in defence of the statements of his machine over his own signature, we will attend to him with great pleasure. We assure him he shall have no cause of complaint, every word which he may write shall be closely scrutinized and every statement duly considered.

The editor of the Journal makes a few comments on a part of our article, and while assuring his readers that he "does not take sides," he in an awkward manner, makes a thrust at Universalism; we have a pill in readiness to administer to him, when he shall have convinced us that he has learned the first rudiments of common politeness by sending us the number of his paper in which he may attack us.

✠ We frequently hear some hasty and injudicious remarks from those who believe that a portion of mankind will be eternally banished from the presence of God, respecting the views of Universalists, such as the following:—"If all are to be admitted into heaven I don't wish to go there;"—"If Universalism be true what is the use of preaching it?" "If all are to be saved we may live as we list" "If I believed that all are to be happy hereafter I would lie, steal, cheat, and take my fill of these iniquitous things." Do those who utter such sentiments know that they are only betraying the depravity of their own hearts? We have too much charity for our species to believe that they would persist in such assertions after due reflection; they are generally men of irritable temperament who make use of such language, and who perhaps are sorry for it, the moment that such affirmations escape them. If they cannot think as we do on the subject of religion, they may, if they will, discover many things in the characters of Universalists, which if they copy will do them no harm. If they ascertain we worship a God, who not like the publican loves his friends and hates his enemies, but one who embraces the whole in the arms of his benevolence; can they, if they possess the spirit of Christ censure us for so doing?

"Will they who love the Lord repine
To see his mercy brighter shine?
To see the world by him restored,
And every sinner love the Lord?"

Will those who love the cross complain
If Christ should every sinner gain?
Repentance work in every heart
And his rich love to all impart?

Should Judas humbly bow and cry
To him who did for sinners die?
Would saints with holy sorrow grieve
To see the Lord a pardon give?

Professor blush and hide thy face,
Shouldst thou repine at such rich grace;
Remember thy poor soul hath been,
By Christ redeemed from equal sin."

A Prudent Preacher.

A Clergyman at a camp-meeting in this county a short time since, after having collected around him a number of females to be prayed for, and while they were kneeling before him thus addressed them, "get up and seat yourselves upon the benches, we have bodies as well as souls, let us take it fair and easy." A prudent fellow we should call him; he commenced the process of converting those females in the same manner as if he was going to saw wood, or to perform any other mechanical labor. He meant to begin, so that he could continue through the day without being much weary. We hope he was not much fatigued at the going down of the sun, for we were told that he toiled all day for naught.

A thousand thanks to Cephas for his "Random Thoughts;" we hope he will continue his numbers notwithstanding the seeming neglect with which he has been treated. The plain matter of fact is this, his letters were directed to Thomaston, and owing to the very bad travelling we have not been there for four weeks past. This explanation we know will be satisfactory. Hereafter, will he direct his communications to Augusta, till the Maine Legislature shall have closed its session of 1837.

The Expositor and Universalist Review.

We have received a prospectus for the revival of this valuable publication, to be edited by Br. Hosea Ballou 2d, and we sincerely hope that a sufficient number of Universalists can be found who will feel it to be their duty to aid in resuscitating a work so much needed in our order that the profits arising therefrom may amply remunerate the enterprising publisher for his labors. Only one thousand subscribers are required to ensure its revival, yet a much larger list is absolutely necessary in order to meet the current expenses. The price is \$2.00 per annum, payable in all cases on delivery of the first number. Subscriptions received at this office.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Christian Intelligencer.

RANDOM THOUGHTS. No. 1.

MR. EDITOR.—As I sat at my window this afternoon, looking out upon some as beautiful scenery as New England affords, my thoughts strayed to your own pleasant domicile. I thought of the family circle, of the snug study, of the sanctum editorial; and I then remembered a promise I had made to fill a sheet for your columns, whenever leisure would permit. I was half sorry I had thus promised, because I apprehend anything I can furnish will occupy a space that others might fill to the greater edification of your readers. However, as I wish to preserve truth on my side, I send you a few "random thoughts," thrown off with something of the velocity of a rail-car under the influence of those two useful elements, fire and water. You may insert them in your columns, or consign them to the editorial "receptacle for things lost on earth," as your better judgment shall determine.

I have for several years given my mind closely to the science of theology. I have investigated the various systems of schoolmen, analyzed their parts, considered their moral bearings, and applied to each the scripture test. This investigation has been at once interesting and profitable. I have thereby been enabled to detect the sophistry of error, and to perceive the only basis of truth; and while I have become more familiar with the faith of others, I have been strengthened in my own, as that "once delivered to the saints."

The religious world may be comprehended under five general divisions, viz. believers in endless misery, annihilationists, indefinites, Universalists, and Restorationists. On the schemes of these several classes, I will make a few observations.

The doctrine of endless misery, is obnoxious to insuperable objections both from reason and scripture. It makes Deity the inflictor of an infinite penalty upon a finite transgressor; and as this penalty will be inflicted through the endless circles of eternity, it forever prevents the satisfaction of justice and rendering to each according to his works. A system that has but one penalty for every grade of crime, thereby destroying the distinction in the turpitude of crime, and which moreover dethrones the impartial Justice of the Almighty, I cannot receive. I object to this system, too, because when allowed to exert its legitimate influence, it fosters feelings as opposite to the spirit of the gospel, as darkness is to light, or hatred to love. Such minds can gaze with complacency upon the unending torments of the damned, and even declare the scene beautiful and glorious! Take the following example from "Boston's Four-fold State."

"The Lamb of God shall roar as a lion against them: he shall excommunicate and cast them out of his presence forever by a sentence from the throne, saying, 'Depart ye cursed.' He shall adjudge them to everlasting fire, and the society of devils forevermore. And this sentence, we suppose, shall be pronounced with an audible voice, by the man Christ. And all the saints shall say, 'Hallelujah, true and righteous are his judgments.' None were so compassionate as the saints when on earth, during the time of God's patience. But now that time is at an end, their compassion on the ungodly is swallowed up in joy, in the Mediator's glory and his executing of just judgment, by which his enemies are made his footstool. Though sometimes the righteous man did weep in secret places for their pride and because they would not hear; yet then he 'shall rejoice when he seeth the vengeance, he shall wash his feet in the blood of the wicked,' Psalm 58: 10. No pity shall then be shown to them, from their nearest relations. The godly wife shall applaud the justice of the judge, in the condemnation of her ungodly husband; the godly husband shall say, Amen, to the damnation of her who lay in his bosom; the godly parents shall say Hallelujah, at the passing of the sentence against their ungodly child; and the godly child shall from his heart, approve the damnation of his wicked parents, the father who begat him, and the mother who bore him."

A system that so perverts the understanding, and so dries the fountain of tenderness, cannot be that which fills heaven with joy at the conversion of one sinner. The whole scope of the Bible is against it. The oath of Jehovah and the Mission of Jesus declare it untrue.—I therefore reject it.
CEPHAS.

The Wicked shall have an end.

"For yet a little while and the wicked shall not be; yea thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be."—Isa. xxxviii: 10.

There is no truth more clearly revealed in the sacred Scriptures, than that which assures us that all wickedness shall in due time be exterminated from the universe. If we can credit the assertion contained in the above passage, we must feel confident of such a result. When the time comes that "the wicked shall not be," of course, there will be none wicked, and wickedness will be annihilated. In fact, the annihilation of all wickedness, will produce the result mentioned in the above passage. The idea here advanced is perfectly consistent with those declarations of Scripture which assert, that all things shall be reconciled to God,—that every knee shall bow to Christ, and every tongue shall confess that he is Lord, to the glory of God the Father,—that all men shall be saved and come unto the knowledge of the truth; that every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, shall say blessing, and honor, and glory, and power, be unto him who sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb forever. Such testimony cannot be fulfilled, without having the wicked brought to an end, or in other words without having them changed into holy beings, or created anew in Christ Jesus. Nothing can more effectually make an end of the wicked, than to transform them by the power of righteousness and true holiness; for the moment a man becomes holy, that moment he ceases to be wicked.

"Thou shalt diligently consider the place of the wicked, and it shall not be." How does this declaration agree with that old idea that hell is always to exist, as the place of the wicked? Is it not manifest, that this declaration, or that old idea is wrong? God says; "I will ransom them from the power of hell; I will redeem them from death; O death, I will be thy plague; O hell, I will be thy destruction." Hosea xiii: 14. God has declared that he will destroy hell; and of course, it will not exist forever as the place of the wicked. The translators of our common version, have in this passage used the word grave instead of hell; but the original word is the same, which they have elsewhere rendered hell. The wicked shall cease to be. The place where their deeds of iniquity have been performed, where their burning shame and wretched torments have been endured, shall be converted into temples of pure worship, and the abodes of divine peace; for God will destroy the face of the covering cast over all people and the veil that is spread over all nations; * * the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Isa. xiv. Trumpet.

WE'VE NO ABIDING CITY HERE. Is this to be believed? Who does believe it?

The poor sick man, worn with continual pains, weakened, cut off from every pleasure,—who enjoys neither taste, nor sight, nor sound; he believes it.—But I see a professor of religion, who labors daily to amass property with an enthusiasm, a perseverance, an absorption of mind, which withdraws him from every thing else. He attends church boldly—he drives his business mentally: he looks at his minister, but thinks of his projects. With what a dash he goes from Sunday to Monday—it is like the springing of a bent bow, a whole day's reflection has settled all the little details of business, and he hastens to execute them. I seldom see him at a prayer meeting, I never feel in his presence as if he was a christian; I can never persuade myself that he thinks about heaven, that he wishes to leave earth. His whole life is a loud voice saying—Here is my abiding city. Men point him out, as a shrewd man, a thrifty man, a business man—but I never heard one unacquainted with him, suspect that he was a christian. I began to blame this man, I said he could not be a christian, I thought of what he had to be, and it occurred to me suddenly to enquire if I was not pursuing exactly the same course? I was surprised to see how little I have felt that another world was my home, how settled was the feeling that this world is my home, and how entirely I had arranged my plans as though it was—while looking inward I forgot to censure my friend. Reader, are you living as though this world were your home?

Our thoughts should always be such as we would, at all times, be willing to have known to all men.

Peace of mind, and honest reputation, are better sources of enjoyment than mere wealth, and yet how many yield them up for the idol gold.

Indulge not thyself in the passion of anger, it is whetting a sword to wound thine own breast or murder thy friend.

Loose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Wrong none by doing injuries, or committing the benefits that are your duty.

Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.

Love is the great instrument and engine of nature—the bond and cement of society—the spring and spirit of the universe.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

And catch the manna living as they rise.

GARDINER, DECEMBER 30, 1836.

The Storm.

On Wednesday of last week we were visited by a most violent storm of wind and rain from the South East, and the little snow which had afforded us tolerable sleighing for a few days disappeared like the morning dew. It had rained incessantly throughout the day and all were predicting a rise of water in our river. About six o'clock in the evening a rumbling like that of distant thunder was heard at the North; what it was no one could imagine, the sound became more and more audible, at length the truth burst suddenly upon us, and presented a scene of grandeur and sublimity not often equalled. The ice which had been passable for horses for some time, contrary to the expectation of all, had broke from its moorings above and was sweeping along in its impetuous course every thing (excepting the wharves) within its reach. Vessels flitted by us like so many phantoms and innumerable logs were impelled onward with great fury. It continued to move along with increased velocity until it met with an impregnable barrier about three miles below this village in the shape of an old island which had often successfully contended with the "ice king." Thus far could it go, and no further, and there must its proud strength be staid. But very little damage was done to the shipping if we except the sinking of an old sloop at one of our wharves, and perhaps those vessels that were carried below may be as easily secured from any damage hereafter, as they could if in their former position.

"The Maine Monthly Magazine."

The December number of this interesting work has just come to hand and we regret that the delay in its publication was caused by the shameful neglect of the subscribers in not conforming to the terms, by paying in advance or on delivery of the third number. We hope they will be more punctual hereafter that the publishers may not be under the disagreeable necessity of delaying its publication, or perhaps of discontinuing it. The work is worthy of a better support than it now receives, and the citizens of Maine ought to look to it. Cannot we support one "Monthly" within our borders?—It is passing strange if we can; are there not a few in this village who would like to patronize it? If so let them leave their names with us, we will most cheerfully transmit them to the publishers. The contents of the present number are as follows.

Original Papers.

Recollections of a Schoolmaster.
Musings, by Mrs. Jane E. Locke.
The study of Nature.
Sonnet, by C. P. Branch.
Julia St Germain, by J. N. M. Jilton.
The Mother's Lament for her first born, by E. D. Tenner.
Leaves from a Journal, &c.
The Light Bark's Sail, by Lieut. G. W. Patten.
Odds and Ends.
The Wronged.
Old English Prose Writers, No. 11 by W. W. Walcott.
Song of the Aged by Mrs. Jane E. Locke.
Literary Notices, Editorial Miscellany &c.

From the Bangor Whig

RAIL ROAD THROUGH MAINE.—There can be no doubt that at some day a railroad will traverse our State, passing through Portland, Gardiner and Bangor, extending to the St. Johns at the Great Bend in Woodstock. Feeling it to be the duty of every one to communicate what information he may have on this subject, for a section of this railroad extending from Gardiner to Bangor, I will sketch what I consider the best route which does not lie through Augusta nor through the valley of the Sebasticook. Connect with the Oldtown railroad at Bangor, cross the Kenduskeag stream at a considerable elevation, and gain the flat land so far from Penobscot river as to head all the ravines that let into it. The road may be continued on flat land very little undulating all the way until it reaches the valley of the Togos stream which it may follow at an easy grade to the Kennebec opposite to Gardiner. This long range of flat land is no where elevated more than two hundred feet above the tide, having its greatest depression at the Hampden stream. Near the line of the Waldo Patent the road takes into the basin of Marsh river, leaving it at Toddy pond in Brooks. Pass south of the upper mill pond on Westcot stream in Waldo, by Cross pond in Belmont, and by Quantabacook pond to Seabrook village, Mussey's Mills southerly of the travelled road to Light's Mills in Liberty, through a ravine south of Mars hill, by Long pond in Patrickton and south of Windsor ridge. The above route has been explored with reference to this object, much of it by instrumental surveys.

The main support of this road must be the public travel, all north of it would be sure to take it, whereas if it should take

a northern deviation through the valley of the Sebasticook much of the seaboard travel would be lost to the rail road. This route passes so near Belfast, that the Eastern line of steamboats would easily there connect with the railroad. Daily packets run between Castine and Belfast. There is a good road along the valley of the Georges from Thomaston to Seabrook. Another from Waldo to Liberty. A steamboat is preparing to run in Damiscotta pond, which will make it easy to take the railroad from towns on Damiscotta river.

This too will accommodate much transportation in the winter between Bangor and Bangor and between Belfast and Kennebec.

On the same plan as the Susquehanna is crossed, what the ordinary travel requires, a steam ferry boat with an ice breaker will answer at Gardiner. When the ice shall become too strong for this, the ice will answer for a bridge. The engines and cars need not be crossed over. It would be desirable to pass through Augusta had not the character of the country decreed it otherwise. This route will be shorter by some miles, require less curving digging, filling and bridging, important items. I say let the main steam to which all other roads for travel will be as lateral branches, be located where the interest of the great whole requires. WALDO.

Later from Florida. We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger in the ship Amelia, arrived this morning, for the following information:

Gen Jesup arrived at Volusia, from Tampa Bay, on the 4th inst. with four hundred mounted troops, composed of Alabama volunteers and marines. They captured, on their march, between 30 negroes and one Indian. Gen Jesup has succeeded in obtaining much valuable information from those captured. They state that there are, at a certain place about 300 negroes who can be taken; that Jumper has retired from the field, having lost most of his men; and that the Indians had generally gone south with the exception of Powell, who has with him at Wahoo Swamp, about 80 warriors, and has determined to die. Gov Call has retired from the field, and the troops, under Gen Jesup, took up the line of march, after the enemy, on the 10 and 11th instant.

The large part of Gen. Jesup's command was left by him at Tampa Bay. Five hundred sick Tennesseans were to go from Volusia to Jacksonville, (Fla.) and from thence to Savannah and New Orleans, on their way home. The Hospitals at St Augustine contain but about 60 patients, mostly in a state of recovery.

Charles, a negro of the estate of Woodruff, who is among the number taken by Gen Jesup, states that he has, during the past summer, seen the different gangs of negroes taken from the plantations of Major Heriot, Depeyster and Cruger—that they have been kept in the interior, and have never been near the coast; nor does he know of any negro having been bartered for powder, as was supposed; that few deaths have occurred among them, and those mostly children. Four negroes of Col Rees, and one of the estate of Woodruff, were drowned last June, while crossing the St. Johns, from Spring Garden Plantation, to which the Indians had frequently resorted, for supplies of sugar-cane and potatoes; that they made frequent visits to those places when they could obtain provisions.

Charleston Courier, Dec. 14.

MEXICO.—By an arrival in ten days from Tampico at New Orleans, we have the following important intelligence as to the movements of the Mexican army.

The expedition against Texas appears to have commenced its march, and was proceeding toward Matamoras, whence it will bend its course towards the seat of war.

Conflicting statements are made in different letters as to the numerical strength of the force intended to be employed in the service. One letter says that 4000 men will leave the capital under the orders of Gen. Bravo, and be joined by 3000 more at St Louis Potosi. Other letters assert the army to be 8000 strong, to be rapidly recruiting, and that it will march against Texas by way of Matamoras.

Measures are taking to fortify Tampico. This is in consequence of rumors that an expedition was fitting out in New Orleans, under Gen. Mexico with a view to land at Tampico and organize a revolutionary movement against the government.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 15.—This was the day set apart for the trial of the two Whites, charged with burning the U. States Treasury some years ago. As this case excited more than usual interest, which was greatly increased from the circumstance of the Post Office being just razed to the ground the court was crowded with spectators. The two prisoners, Richard Heary White and Henry R. White, were put to the bar, and severally pleaded not guilty. The first named, who has already been a year within the walls of jail, had quite a genteel air and a very prepossessing countenance, while the other had none of these requisites to recommend him to the kind consideration of a jury. Mr R. H. White has the good fortune to be united to a beautiful and interesting wo-

man who has attended him during his long and trying confinement, with all that care and assiduity for which woman is so remarkable. The Court granted until Monday, for the trial.—*Correspondence of Jour. of Com.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—The Hampden Mass. Whig relates that a quantity of hay which had been put into a barn, in the town of Otis, about the beginning of August, spontaneously took fire and consumed by a slow combustion, which probably went on for months. Mr Root, the owner of the barn, had observed from day to day, that his mow, where he had placed a quantity of green hay well sprinkled with salt, was gradually sinking in the centre. Last week he climbed it and threw off a little hay from the top when the following scene occurred: On a sudden a stream of flame, smoke and cinders burst upon him, that well nigh suffocated him, at the same time his feet gave way and he found himself engulfed to his shoulders in smoke and embers, from which situation he fortunately very soon extricated himself, rather singed and gave the alarm of fire; his neighbors by timely exertion extinguished the fire and saved his barn.

We learn from a friend in North Andover, that as he, in company with three other men, were engaged in an obscure place of woodland, about half a mile from any house or road, they discovered the skeleton of a man, lying under a tree by a large rock. It apparently had been laying there a long time. The clothes covering the bones, were, a blue broad-cloth coat, with bright buttons, drab cassimere pantaloons, black bombast vest, fur hat, thick boots, not much worn—the hair a little grey, the teeth appeared sound. Directly over the skeleton, about 10 feet from the ground, was suspended from a limb a brown silk handkerchief, with a slip noose on the lower end. The selectmen collected and interred the bones. A small leather wallet and a memorandum book were found, but no discovery could be made who the person was, or where he belonged. Publishes of newspapers, by noticing the above facts, may relieve the minds of anxious friends.—[Salem Reg.]

Upon Oath and upon Honor.—A member of the Legislature last week gave a curious illustration of the difference between a man's acting from the obligation of an oath and a sense of honor. A selection of one of our towns was called upon in his official capacity to appraise some land. He valued it at three dollars an acre. Being soon after called upon to value it merely as an appraiser, he appraised the same land only thirty cents an acre! Being asked how he could reconcile the two appraisals, "Why," said he, "in the former case I was upon oath, and in the latter I considered myself upon honor." Verily, the man must have had queer notions, and probably has an entry in his book of appraisal something of the sort—*Oath to Honor, as 300 to 30.* [Claremont Eagle.]

Trial for Murder in Tennessee.—In the case of the State of Tennessee against R. B. Herring, for the Murder of his son, trial at Vicksburg on the 13th of November, the jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of a Manslaughter. The sentence was, that the prisoner be branded on the hand with the letter M; that he be imprisoned in the common jail for eighteen calendar months pay a fine of \$5 000, and the costs of prosecution.—*Boat. Trans.*

The age of Projects.—Amongst the bubbles of the day is one mentioned by the London Chronicle of the formation of a company, the object of which is to fish up, by means of diving bells, the throne of pure gold of the Incas, which the Peruvians threw into the mineral waters of Coxamarea, on the approach of the Spaniards. The various attempts of the Spaniards to obtain this envied treasure have been ineffectual.

Well Punished. A young man went before Justice Hopson at New York the other day and demanded to have his indentures with his master cancelled, alleging that he was of age. He was confronted by several witnesses, who proved that he would not be of age for three months—and his master declined to receive him back, on account of his bad behaviour, the Justice ordered him to be imprisoned until the three months expired, and he came of age.

Pirates.—Brig Finance, Silliman, which arrived at Philadelphia 14th inst. in 19 days from Port au Prince, reports that on the morning previous to her sailing, a Government barge arrived from Jeremie, bearing despatches to Government stating that a vessel had been robbed by a pirate, and all hands murdered, near Jeremie, (supposed to be an American vessel.)

The Salem Register contains an account of a cure of Hydrophobia, by Thomsonian medicine—the amount of which is puking and steaming. We recollect to have seen an account of a cure by a steam bath without any parade of secret medicine No. 1, 2, &c. We have no doubt that other emetics are as good and perhaps no better than lobelia and perhaps they and steam are worth a trial in such cases. [Haverhill Gazette.]

Quite Pathetic.—At the fire in Barclay street, N. Y. a gentleman rushed up stairs through the crackling flames & brought down an infant, which he snatched from the burning cradle, and handed to its mother. "May the blessings of St Patrick light on you for saving the little crater, but wont yer honor be good enough to go up agin and save me barrel of flour what's in the pantry?"

At a meeting of newspaper publishers of Springfield and Northampton, held at Northampton on the 7th, it was agreed, that in consequence of increased expenses in printing their papers, and the advanced prices of the necessities of life, to add twenty-five cents to their annual subscription price.

Suicide.—Julius Delleg, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison for stealing a watch on board the Portland steamer about a short time since, committed suicide in the Leverett street Jail, by cutting his throat with a razor.—[Briggs' Bulletin.]

The cause of the recent calamity at Washington is said to have been the practice of the porters employed in the offices putting hot ashes in the vaults in the cellar where the firewood and coal was kept. Burning cinders did the mischief.

Public Improvements.—We learn from the Montpelier Watchman, that the inhabitants of that village have lately procured a new organ for the brick Church, and a new fire engine, and are about to procure a new House bell, the old one being cracked.

Counterfeit \$10 bills of the State Bank, Boston, are in circulation. Red vignette in the centre, with a ship, payable to A. Jackson, new emission.

The President's health.—The Globe of Tuesday says: "The health of the President has gradually improved, but he is still extremely feeble, and unable to meet company."

Lyman Rathbun has been traced to Pittsburgh, whither he rode express, relays of horses having been on the road to facilitate his escape. He has gone to Texas, where he will find many congenial spirits.

The Bangor Post says, they have no money in that city, but the best skating and more of it than any other place in the country.

The amount of Coal shipped from the mines of Pennsylvania this year, is greater than the preceding, by 130,000 tons.

THE HON. JUDAH DANA OF Fryeburg, has been appointed U. S. Senator from this State in place of Mr Shepley.

The venerable Major General Morton, a soldier of the revolution, fell down and expired instantly in the street at New York on the 3d inst.

A snowstorm has been experienced at Aiken, S. C. It was so severe as to prevent the rail road cars from proceeding.

APPOINTMENT.

The Editor will preach at the Town Hall next Sunday.

MARRIED.

In Brewer, Mr Joseph W. Jordan, to Mrs. Roxana Barstow.
In Hollis, Mr Brice B. Bradbury, to Miss Martha B. Hoadson.
In Kennebec, Mr Nathaniel M. Towle, to Miss Mary Bacon.
In South Berwick, Mr John Meserve, to Miss Nancy Bryant.

DIED.

In Falmouth, Mrs Martha Blanchard aged 86.
In Biddeford, Mr Abner Staples, 42.
In Buxton, Mr Wm. Hancock, a soldier of the Revolution.
In Litchfield, Dr. J. N. Pilgion, Representative elect from that town in the Legislature.

500 Bushels of Corn,
100 " " Oats,
1000 lbs. of first quality
Cheese,
50 qtls. of Cod Fish,

For sale by the Subscribers at the lowest Cash prices.

N. B. All those who have unsettled accounts with the Subscribers above three months standing, are requested to call and settle the same.

B. LAWRENCE & Co.

Gardiner, Dec. 16, 1836.

Augusta High School.

THE Second Quarter of the Second Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 19th of December inst. under the direction of J. BLAKE, as Principal.

It is proposed to admit for the Winter Quarter, a class of smaller Scholars than heretofore, which shall commence Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, and receive daily instruction in Reading and Spelling: ONLY THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged this Class for Tuition.

Particular attention given to instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Algebra, Elocution and Composition.

Any person belonging to the School can receive instruction in French till the 16th of Feb. for two DOLLARS, from Mons. J. G. Miville de Chene, who is well known in this vicinity as a French Teacher.

Lectures in Philosophy and Chemistry, every week accompanied by various inter-

esting and instructive experiments, for which purpose the School is supplied with an extensive Apparatus.

N. B. For Board, or any other information apply to J. L. Child Esq. at his office, Water Street, or to the Principal at the School House.

Dec. 4, 1836.

To the Ladies of Hallowell and Vicinity.



LADIES are respectfully invited to call at the "NEW YORK BRANCH HAT WARE HOUSE," and examine the following

Fashionable Goods:

White and Black Satin Beaver Bonnets, Grecian Style.

Ladies Riding Caps; Lynx Tippets; Genuet Mantles; White Down do. do. Capes; Squirrel Bows, and Lynx do. Misses white Squirrel Imitation Lynx do. Capes. do do Bows;

N. B. An addition to the above assortment, is expected by the first arrivals from New York.

Hallowell, Oct. 14, 1836. apt.

J. L. MAY BE SUITED.



GENTLEMEN are invited to call at BOND'S FASHIONABLE HAT WAREHOUSE, opposite WINTHROP STREET, and examine the following Splendid assortment:—

Gentlemen's Sea, Outer Caps 16, to \$20.
do do do 12 to 15.
do best Seal, Fur do 10 to 11.
do do do 8 to 9.
do do do 6 1-2 to 7 1-2.
do do do Collars.
do Astrican Lamb Skin Collars.
Natural cold Genuet Skins for do.
Bk. Genuet do do.
Astrican Lamb Skins do do.

Buffalo Robes—Mens and Boys Hair Seal Caps, Muskrat and Coney Fur Caps—Seal and Cloth do, Fine Beaver Gloves, Buck Skin Lined Gloves—Storks and Umbrellas—Seamens fine covered, and uncut, and Sinit Hats—Common do do.

To the above is added a Complete assortment of Gentlemen and Boys Hats.

Hallowell, Oct. 14, 1836. if

NOTICE.

Samuel Crowell; TAILOR,

INFORMS his old customers and friends and the public generally, that he has taken rooms in the brick block owned by Dr J. Parker, directly over Seth Gays' Druggist & Apothecary Store; where he will be in readiness at all times to attend to their calls and execute their orders in every department of his line of business with despatch. He feels assured that his former experience will enable him to give good satisfaction to such as may favor him with their patronage. All garments made at his establishment, are warranted to fit, to be cut and made in a workman-like manner and in the most fashionable style.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of all descriptions of

Trimmings;

and will attend as formerly to Cutting Garments of all kinds. Call and see,
Gardiner, Nov. 25, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the STOCK OF GOODS formerly kept by James Bowman, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Groceries of all kinds, and has replenished the above stock, and now offers them (at the old stand) as cheap for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, as they can be bought in any other store in town.

Also one ELECTRIC Machine.
The subscriber gives notice that he has employed a young man who is acquainted with all kinds of Medicine, to wait on those who may want any thing in that line.

Citizens wanting Medicines on the Sabbath can have them by calling at the Store or on the subscriber.

SETH GAY, Jr.

Gardiner, Oct. 21, 1836.

To Daniel Nutting Clerk of the Gardiner Cotton and Woolen Factory Company.

YOU are hereby required to call a meeting of said Company to be holden at the Office of their Agent on the second Tuesday of January 1837 at 2 of the Clock P. M. to transact the following business to wit.

1st. To choose a Moderator.
2nd. To choose officers for the ensuing year.
3d. To see if the Company will vote an Assessment to purchase stock and pay the current expenses of the Factory.

4th. To take a view of their business and pass any vote or votes relative to the same which they may think expedient.

ENOCH JEWETT } Direct-
JOHN STONE } ors.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing warrant to me directed the Stockholders of the Gardiner Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company are hereby notified to meet on Tuesday the tenth day of January next at 2 of the clock P. M. (being the second Tuesday in said month) at the place and for the purposes therein named.

DANIEL NUTTING } Clerk of the
G. C. & W. } Manf. Co.

POETRY.

For the Intelligencer.

NATURE.

All nature speaks a language most divine,
Connecting vast eternity with time,
Sublime displays of wisdom, power, and love,
Shine all around, and show a God above.

The morning sun beams forth in cheering light,
Gives joy and beauty, till he sets at night;
Thee brilliant stars adorn the heavens around,
And gloomy darkness hovers o'er the ground.

The laboring bee, and beast, and working man,
Retire to rest throughout this peaceful land;
Except the guilty, profligate and vile,
They must have shame, perplexity and toil.

So seasons change, the spring and summer pass,
The singing birds appear, the flowery grass,
The fleeting years of man fly swift away,
Dust unto dust returns, and clay to clay.

But though man dies, and leaves all things below,
A hope in God, will save his soul from woe,
For Christ the Lord has risen from the dead,
So humble sinners rise, through Christ their head.

We need not fear death's narrow, dark, cold, vale,
For the good Shepherd's care shall never fail,
He knows the way, for He has gone before,
To Him our souls we trust, and God adore. S. S.

DESULTORIOUS.

YANKEE PSALM SINGERS.—Our New England brethren are famous for their cultivation of sacred music, and it forms with them almost a passion, which may be traced to their deep-rooted attachment to the psalms, or rather hymns, which have been handed down to them as a precious legacy from their puritan forefathers. The followers of Cotton Mather doted on the simple & not unmelodious strains which they brought with them from conventicles at home. And if there is any portion of our population who may be said to possess a native taste for music, it is that of New England for the kind in question. They acquire it from their cradle, and it is one of the most agreeable resources, room where they may over the early, to rehearse in some distant land the melancholy dirge of Old Hundred or some other well known hymn, which recalls the dear remembrance of earth days, their school-boy hours, the village church, and a thousand other cherished thoughts of home and kindred. We remember to have been forcibly struck with the excellent moral influence of this part of a New England man's education, in a dreadful storm which we were once a witness to at sea. Our bark was but a tiny shallop of an hundred tons, and seemed to toss on the mountain wave like a feather, that was every moment doomed to be submerged under the angry element. The wind whistled and howled tremendously, and the gale endured for three live long days and nights, threatening every moment to engulf us in destruction. When in this imminent peril, and scarcely with a hope of ever returning more to land, the helm was lashed down, the vessel was placed by her captain with her head lying to; and thus left to her fate. As there was no more to be done, he and the crew retired to their quarters below, and consigned themselves calmly to the destiny that might await them. But we never shall forget the lesson which we read in the example of their conduct at this trying hour. Instead of abandoning themselves to reckless indulgence in liquor, as is too often the usage on such occasions, they began to chime together in harmonious concord, each sustaining his particular part, the beautiful New England hymns which they had so well conned over in their boyhood, and the music of which blended with the loud roar of the tempest, the pelting of the rain, and the alternate bolts of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning, produced a combination of sublime emotions in the soul which almost disarmed the scene of its terrors by the balm of religious consolations, which it seemed to impart to the feelings like a gleam of sunshine breaking through the pitchy darkness of the wild chaos which hung over us.—N. Y. Star.

EFFECTS OF MARRIAGE ON THE DURATION OF LIFE. Some very curious facts on this subject are stated by Dr. Casper, in a paper of his lately published at Berlin. It had been long ago vaguely asserted that bachelors were longer lived than married men. Hufeland and Hepardeux, were of his opinion; and Voltaire observed that there were more suicides among those who had not given hostages to fortune than among those that had. Odier, however, was the first who set on foot the inquiry with exactitude, and he found (Bibl. Britannique, 4814.) that, in the case of females, the mean duration of life, for the married women of 25, was above 36 years; while for the unmarried was but 30 1-2. At 30 there was a difference of four years in favor of the married; and at 35, 1 1/2 years and so on. It may be said, perhaps that married females ought to be considered as picked lives; but, as Dr. Casper observes, this is far from being generally the case, especially in the upper and middle classes of society, it is chiefly among the lower orders, where a livelihood is procured by labor, that importation is attracted to the bodily health and vigor of the female. With regard to men, we gather from Depparcieux's and Amsterdam tables that the mortality of

those from 30 to 35 years of age is 27 per cent for unmarried, while it is but 13 for the married; and for the bachelors to attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men: The difference becomes still more striking as age advances; at the age of 60, there are but 22 unmarried men alive for 43 married; and at 70, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 for three bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are nine Benedicts. The same proportion very nearly holds good with the female sex; 72 married women for example, at the age of 45, while only 52 unmarried reach the same term of life. M. Casper, in conclusion considers, the point as now incontestably settled that in both sexes marriage is conducive to longevity.—[Mod. Gaz.]

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE MAN.—Lewis Cass, (late Secretary of War,) a man respected by all parties for his talents and worth, who has held many responsible situations in public life, and has now received the appointment of Minister to France, furnishes the following testimony in relation to the use of ardent spirits:—

"I have never tasted any ardent spirits, nor have I, at any time, during my life, been in the habit of drinking wine. It is of course almost useless to add, that I know nothing of the effects of stimulating liquors upon the constitution except by observing them in others. I have, perhaps, during a portion of my life, been as much exposed as most men. Having lived since boyhood, in a new country; having served in the army during war, and having been led by official duties to traverse almost all the western region north of Ohio, and east of the Mississippi it is impossible to say what effects would have resulted from the use of stimulating liquors, at periods of great exposure and fatigue. I can only say, that I have done well enough without them."—[Boston News Register.]

Dissolution.

THE firm of Averill & Loring is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
T. W. AVERILL.
D. LORING.

All persons having accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and liquidate the same, by applying to Daniel Loring.
Gardiner, August 26, 1836.

The subscriber having taken into Copartnership Mr Joseph Young, the business in future, will be conducted under the firm of LORING & YOUNG

NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts of 6 months standing with the Subscriber are requested to call and settle the same without delay. And all persons having accounts or notes against the Subscriber which are due, are earnestly requested to present the same for payment.

A. T. PERKINS,
Gardiner, Oct. 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, was mutually dissolved Oct. 31st ult.—All persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against them will please present the same for adjustment—at the store recently occupied by them.

L. H. GREEN,
GEO. WARREN.

Nov. 14, 1836.

Samuel Warren,

HAVING purchased the Stock and taken the Stand, (recently occupied by Green & Warren) offers to his friends and the public, a general assortment of

English, W. I. Goods,
and Groceries.

N. B. White RUM for bathing.
Also, a good assortment of FEATHERS, in sacks from 5 to 30 lbs. at the lowest cash prices.
Gardiner, Nov. 14, 1836. 6m 44

NEW GOODS

B. LAWRENCE, & Co.

HAVE just returned from Boston with a prime assortment of

English, French and American Goods:

Such as blue, black, brown, olive, green, drab and mixed Broadcloths; blue, black, brown, drab, checked and striped Cassimeres; blue, black, brown, striped, checked and drab Sattinets; silk and cotton Velvet; velvet, silk and valencia Vestings; mohair Coating; black, blue, drab, lion-skin and pilot Cloths; Flannels and Camlets; green, red, yellow and white Flannels; Bookings; Serge; red and grey Padding; Canvas; Buckram; sewing-silk, wollen, worsted and Merino Shawls; English, French figured and plain Merinoes; Bombazines; Bombazines; plaid, colored and white Cambric Muslins; Lace Edgings; Insertings; Footing, and check Cambrics; Prints; Silks; Ginghams; brown Holland and Linens; Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves; sewing-silk and raw silk Hkfs.; twill Cotton and cotton Flannels; Damask and linen Table cloths; silk and cotton Hkfs.; Silfina; brown, bleached & striped Sheetings and Shirts; India-Rubber, worsted and web Braces; Wicking; colored and white Wadding; Battings; cotton Warps; Buttons &c. &c.

—ALSO:—

Ladies, Misses, and Childrens walking Shoes, Slippers, and Gaiter Boots and India Rubber Shoes; Gents, and boys Calf and thick Boots and Shoes; dancing Pumps and India Rubber Shoes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Family Groceries and Provisions of all Kinds,

Such as Corn, Flour, Beef, Pork, Cheese, Fish, Rice, Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses; Spices of all kinds, fine Salt; Lamp Oil, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, such as Nails, Butts, Screws, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Brass and Iron Candle-sticks, Files, Mill-Saws, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at the very lowest CASH PRICES. Those who wish to purchase, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

A fair price paid for all kinds of Country Produce, such as Butter, Cheese, Beef, round Hogs, Poultry of all kinds, Onions, Peas, Beans, Rye, Barley, Wheat, Herbs-grass and Clover-seed, &c. &c.
Gardiner, October 14, 1836.

NEW STORE,
&
NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the Store recently occupied by Chas. Tarbell—and has just received, and now opening a prime assortment of

GOODS.

Such as Drugs, Medicines, Paints Oils and Dye-stuffs; a great variety of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. &c.

Also a prime Stock of

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES.

Window Glass of all sizes, all sizes of Nails and Spikes, a General Assortment of English & Domestic Dry Goods in addition to the above named Goods—have just received on consignment, and will keep constantly on hand a great variety of

COOKING STOVES.

Box Stoves, Shop do., Parlour do., Franklin do., Fire Frames, Stove Funnels, Tin Tea Kettles for Stoves—Tin and Iron Boilers, Dripping Pans &c. &c. A few second hand Coal Stoves—and Cooking Stoves, on hand which will be sold at reduced prices—all of the above named articles will be sold as low as can be bought on this River. The following comprises a part of the above named Stock.

A prime assortment of
Drugs & Medicines,



selected particularly for the retail trade, such as Aloes Alcohol, Anniseed; Arsenic; Assafoetida; Aethiops mineral; Aqua Amonia; Angustura Bark; Antimony; carb. Amonia; Orange Peel; Bals Capavia; Bals Tolu; Barbadoes Tar; Basilicon oint.; Turner's Cerate; Simple Cerate; Savin Cerate; Unguentum Icti and Salt Rheum Ointment; Flowers Benzoin; White and black oxy'd, Bismuth; Blister Plaster; Adhesive Plaster; Oliviers Plaster; Blood root; Borax; Burgundy Pitch; Blue Pill; Dean's Pills; Lee's Pills; Jewett's Veg. Pills; Bateman's Drops; British oil; Harlem Oil; Caster Oil; Bears Oil; Rowlands Macassar Oil; Antique Oil; Brimstone; Sulphur; Bristol Brick; Babery Wax; Bees Wax; Breast Pipes; Nursing Bottles; Nursing Tubes; Bougies; Cathart's Nipple shells; Trusses; Syringes; Tooth Forcips; Evan's Crown Lancets, com. Lancets; Calomel; Camphor; Caraway Seed; Coriander Seed; Canary Seed; Anise Seed; Eng. Mustard Seed; Cardamon Seeds; Gum Catechu; Gum Mastice; Gum Shellac; Gum Kino; Guaiacum; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Gum Aloes; Gum Myrrh; Gum Anoniac; Gum Scammony Aleppo; Gum Opium; Gum Frankincense; Gum Galbanum; Gum Gamboge; Gum Copal; Canella Albi; Sal. S. da; Sup. Carb. Soda; Castor; Corrosive Sublimate; Cream Tartar; Peruvian Bark; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Stramonium. Ext. Sassaaparilla; Ext. Henbane; Colocynt; Columbo; Chamomile Flowers; Castoreum; Cephalic Snuff; Court plaster; Cowage Down; Cascarella Bark; Colchicum; Chlorate Potasse; Miss M. N. Gardiner's Cough Drops; Flowers Cicuta; Confee. Senna; Fluid Extract of Senna; Cubebs; Calcined; Charcoal; Chlorine Tooth Wash; Dover Powder; Digitalis white Diachlon; Dragons Blood; Elicampagne; Elixir Paragoric; Elixir. Pro., Elixir. Vitriol; Elixir Salutaris; Epsom Salt; Glauber Salt; Dr. Dexter's Vegetable Elixir Rochelle Salt; Ergot—Nitrous Ether; Sulph. Ether; Slippery Elm Bark; Tompson's Eye Water; Erasive Salt; Ess. Spruce; Flaxseed; Nutgalls; Garget; Gentian; Gullingal Root; Gold Thread, Gold Beater Skin; white Skins, also Rose, Ede's Oloriferous, Compound Persian sweet Bags, Hyde's Oriental Soap, otto Rose Soap, Essences of all kinds, Spice Bitters, Jaundice Bitters, Hiera Pica, Shaw's Horse and Ox Liniment. Bowman's Horse Powders, Sears' syrup Liverwort, Balm of Colombia, Republican Plaster, Morrison's Pills, Improved Hygean Pills, Cream of soap, Lamp Wicks, Wicking, Phipp's Concentrated Ess. Rose, Preston's Extract of Lemon, Payson's Indelible Ink, Caragene Moss.

Nov. 14, 1836.

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Nov. 14, 1836.

Camwood; Cochinel; Curcuma; Otter; Roe; Nitric acid; Muriatic acid; Acetic acid; Citric acid; Tartaric acid; Phosic acid. Also a great variety of Shakers Garden Seeds—and a general assortment of Garden Seeds from the Boston Agricultural Seed store, among which is a variety of choicest seeds.

Medical Plants and Herbs.

Raised prepared and put up by the United Society Cumberland County, (Maine.)

Archangel John's Wort
Burdock Leaves Lobelia Seed
Sweet Balm Lovage
Cat Mint Life Everlasting
Chamomile Motherwort
Cicuta Mugwort
Celadine Mullein Leaves
Elicampagne Noble Liverwort
Elderblows Poppy Leaves
Balm Lemon Poppy Flowers
Cleavers Peppermint
Colts Foot Roman Wormwood
Dandelion Plant Rue
Dragon Root Maidenhair
Fumitory Saffron
Feverfew Sage
Foxglove Sassaaparilla Root
Grand Ivy Summer Savory
Horehound Sweet Fennel
Horse-radish Sumack Leaves
Hyssop Double Tansy
Yellow Sily Root Thoroughwort
Marsh Mallows Wormwood
Spearwort Yarrow
Jollyhock Flowers Snake Root
Jerusalem Oak Alderbuds
Plantain Leaves Spikenard root
Blessed Thistle Black Henbane leaves
Balm Flowers Thorn Apple Leaves
Yellow Dock Goldthread

A general assortment of Flower Seeds—Also just received from Baltimore a few doz. E. Hutchings & Co's compound Syrup of Iceland Moss, Aromatic salt, Indelible Ink and Rose Tooth Paste.

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES,

Or Anti-Dyspeptic Remedy;

An Infallible Cure for

COSTIVENESS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this Medicine; warrant the proprietor in now presenting to the public as a successful remedy for Costiveness, & the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, Dizziness of the head, Drowsiness, Loss of appetite, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Flatulence, Liver Complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially Costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females, in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may be confidently expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in Dyspepsia, as many persons, (who could be numbered, were it thought necessary) have obtained lasting benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion, for years previous to using this remedy. Several eminent physicians who have been made acquainted with the composition of this medicine, and observed its effects, unite in giving it their decided approval and favor. So well satisfied is the proprietor in the perfect adaptation of this remedy to the before mentioned cases, that he has authorized his agents, in every instance to return the purchase money if unwelcome relief be not experienced. These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste and mild in their effects, that children and others may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies.

They are put up in a neat tin box, and may be carried in the pocket by gentlemen travelling or at home. Price, 50 cents a box.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256, Essex street, Salem, Mass.

For sale in this town
by
Hallowell, F. SCAMMON,
Augusta, TAPPAN & LADD.

Notice.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he has sold to A. T. Perkins, Druggist, at Gardiner Me. the sole right, and true Recipe for Manufacturing the celebrated Horse Powders, and can recommend them to the Public as a safe and sure Medicine for which they are designed.

JAMES BOWMAN.

None genuine unless signed by A. T. Perkins in his own hand writing.

I have the Sole Agency for manufacturing and selling at wholesale and retail Bowman's Celebrated Horse Powders, from the true Recipe, so justly and highly esteemed; a liberal discount to those who buy to sell again.

The Subscriber has the sole Agency for the sale of Shaw's Horse and ox Liniment, and keeps constantly on hand at wholesale and retail; a liberal discount to those who buy to sell again, all orders for the Liniment addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, packed in boxes free of expense.

Physicians and Citizens wanting Medicines on the sabbath, can get them by calling on B. Shaw Jr. at the Gardiner Hotel.

GROCERIES.

Souchg. Tea, Old Hyson Tea, Young Hyson Tea, Imperial Tea; H.B. Sugar, St. Croix Sugar, Lump Sugar, best double ref'd. Loaf Sugar, Crushed Sugar, white Brazil, do.; St. Domingo and Java Coffee; gr'd. Pepper, gr'd. Cinnamon; Cassia in matts; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Real Cinnamon; Chocolate Shells; Bakers Cocoa; Chocolate; Box Raisins; Bloom Raisins; Cask do., Smyrna Raisins in Boxes; Sultan Raisins; Currants; Prunes; Figs; Oranges; Lemons; Almonds; Shagbarks; Shelled Almonds; Eng. Walnuts; Filberts; Castania Nuts; Maceraroni; Apples; Kegs of Butter, Crackers; Dutch Cheese Pine Apple Cheese; Rice; Split Peas; Cold Water Crackers; Sperm Candles; Mold Candles, Dip. Candles; Poland Starch; Castile Soap; White Bar Soap; Brown Soap; Fancy Soaps for the Toilet; Shaving Soap; Rose Water; Sweet Oil in Hacks and Bottles; Citron; Lemon Syrup; Robinson's Patent Pearl Barley; Robinson's Patent

Oat Meal; Sago, Tapioca; gr'd. Rice; rowroot; Irish Moss; Ginger Root; Extract of Lemon; Anchovies; Ready Sauce; China Soy; Walnut Ketchup; Mushroom Ketchup; Guava Jelly; Raspberry Jam; Honey; Currant Mass; Currant Jelly; Fine London gr'd. Mustard; Boxes gr'd. Mustard; Tamarinds; Pickles in Bottles; Pickled Mangos; Mixed Gerkins; do. Lobsters; do. French Beans; Piccolilly; do. Onions; do. French Onions; do. Cucumbers; do. Tomatoes; Fresh Cucumber; Pepper-sauce; Dried Peppers; Capenne Pepper; Salsicis; Potash; Bottle Porter and Pale ale; Draft Ale; Spon best; Am. and Spanish Cigars; Best Retting Molasses; Sugar House Molasses Vinegar; Choice Selected Liquors for sicknes city Maderia; such as Brown Sherry; Champagne; Charet, Muscat, and dry Maderia Wines; Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin Old port wine, St. croix rum, Scilly Maderia Wine Brown Sherry, Old Maderia, Irish whiskey, Monongehela whiskey, champagne wine in quarts and pints.

Loaf Salt, Blown salt in Bags, Rogers Sporting Powder, in canisters, All sizes of Shot, a few prime cheeses, and a few blades prime Retailing Molasses. Also, a prime assortment of Ladies Gents and Children's Shoes, Gents. Lea, and Morocco Pumps, Ladies Kid and Morocco walking Shoes, do do Slippers, do do French Kid Slippers, do do Prunella Slippers, Childrens leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes, Ladies Gaiter Boots, a beautiful article. A prime assortment of Gent. Calf skin Boots and Shoes—Manufactured by Sumner Hale—also a prime assortment of Boys Boots and Shoes, Gents. Lea, and Morocco dancing Pumps, Gents. Ladies and Childrens India Rubbers.

WANTED:

In exchange for Goods,
500 lbs. Flax-seed,
1000 " Potatoes,
1500 lbs. Bees Wax,
1000 yds. of all Wool, and Cotton & Wool Cloth,
100 lbs. of white and mix'd. wool len Yarn,
500 lbs. White Beans,—all of which the highest market prices will be given, and the lowest prices charged for Goods. Potatoes will be taken in exchange for Stoves if offered soon.
A. T. PERKINS, GARDINER ME.

Compound Syrup of
ICELAND MOSS,

WHOOPIING COUGH.—We would call the attention of Parents, while the above disease is so prevalent among Children, to the Compound Syrup of Iceland Moss. It having now been used for some time past, and given general satisfaction as a Medicine, it is confidently recommended for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases arising from weakness of the breast and lungs. It is prepared from the Mucilage obtained from the Iceland Moss, (which has long been known and highly approved) in combination with other Medicines, which make the compound a very useful and highly valuable preparation, for all the above diseases, particularly at this season of the year, when changes of weather are so common, and all are subject to Coughs, &c. Prepared by E. Hutchings & Co. Baltimore, and for sale by their agent, A. T. Perkins, Druggist & Apothecary Gardiner.

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber intends to keep at Mr. Wm. Goulds Tin Ware Factory, Gardiner, Me. a good assortment of New York White Marble and Quincy Slate, Grave Stones, which will be ready for engraving at all times, and engraved at Short Notice, as he has a large establishment at Hallowell. Purchasers can be furnished with Monuments, Tomb-tables; and such sizes of stone, or variety of carved work, as may not be found at Mr. Goulds shop, at the time of calling; may be had by leaving their written or verbal orders with Mr. Gould. The subscriber keeps at his shop in Hallowell a good variety of Chimney Pipes, Hearth Stones, &c. from the Thomaston Marble Manufactory, and will furnish at Short Notice, any thing in their line.
JOEL CLARK Jr.
Gardiner, April 15, 1836. 1y.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE
BATH, ME.

THE subscriber has opened a public House in the building recently occupied by John Elliot—under the above name, and solicits a share of patronage.

The house is conveniently situated for communications by land and water. It stands on the stage road, and the stages stop at the door going east and west. It is also near the River, and the starting place of the Gardiner and Augusta steam-boat.

Faithful and attentive servants and hostlers will be provided, and the utmost exertion of the subscriber will be used to accommodate and make comfortable all who may visit or stop at the house.

JOHN BEALS.

Bath, August 25, 1835. 1f.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER will be published as heretofore, at Gardiner for two dollars per annum, payable in advance. If payment be delayed more than six months from the commencement of an annual subscription, two dollars and fifty cents will be considered the price and accordingly required.

Subscribers in all cases are considered as continuing their subscriptions unless all arrearsages are paid, and no paper and a discontinuance expressly ordered, and no paper will be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) while any arrearsages remain unpaid.

Any person procuring three subscribers, and sending five dollars in advance, shall be entitled to receive in full for the three; and any person sending nine new names and forwarding fifteen dollars shall be entitled to an additional paper gratis.

All letters relating to the business concerns of the paper, or communications intended for publication, must be directed [post paid] to the "Publisher of the Christian Intelligencer, Gardiner, Maine."

N. B. It is not necessary for an individual to sign his name to constitute him a subscriber, the names of all disposed to patronize the paper may be forwarded to the publisher in such way as may be most convenient.